NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

MITTED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY. he Right to Amend a Petition in Involuntary

Bankruptcy-Important Question. Before Judge Biatchford. Matter of Asa Craft .- In this case a decisio ad been rendered by the court that the petitioning reditors had not proved the allegations that the lebtor had given the confession of judgment "in contion of bankruptcy" within the meaning of

Edwin James, counsel for the debtor, opposed any mendment, and contended that the court had only owner to amend petitions and schedules in voluntary ankruptcy, and cited the different sections of the tin support of his argument. Judge Biatchford referred to a decision upon this but a few days since by Judge Lowell, of Massaussetts, upon which he allowed such an amendent.

amendment allowed, and the case referred back to Other Proceedings in Involuntary Bank-

There were sixteen involuntary bankruptcy cases en the calendar for hearing. Of these twelve were adjourned, including the case of the Merchants' Mu-tual Insurance Company and others vs. The New

th of April next. The Unit case was accured asbeve reported.

Morris Bendix vs. His Copartners, Caroline M. Richman and Others.—Proof of service of order to show cause made. Default taken and the court ordered adjudication of bankraptcy.

Weaver, Richardson & Co. vs. Henry L. Foster and Charles Wanzer.—Proof of service on Wanzer, and default taken as to Wanzer. Foster appears by attorney and demands a trial by jury as to bankraptcy of the firm. Demand for jury granted.

Laurence Drumgould vs. Daniel W. Green.—Proof of service made and default taken. Court ordered adjudication of bankruptcy.

Petitions Flied Vesterday.

Petitions Filed Yesterday. William K. Kniffin, New York city; referred to Robert D. Haralin, New York city; referred to 8 Davis, New York city; referred to Register James A. Clark, New York city; referred to Regis-Albert H. Strong, Newburg, Orange county; re-

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Charge of Passing a Counterfeit \$10 Bill. Before Commissioner Betts. ited States vs. Theodore Turner.-The de on, charged by one William Kleinnesch with having saked upon him a counterfeit bill of the denomina-onal value of ten dollars United States currency. leinnesch is the keeper of a restaurant at 124 Chat-tam street, and knew the prisoner had a glass of ale, at the complainant gave him \$9.90 in change for the bunterfeit bill. The case was adjourned and the risoner held in custody pending further inquiry.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

The Eric Railroad Litigation-Another In Before Judge Ingraham.

Schell vs. The Erie Rallicay Company. On the application of the plaintiff, Justice Ingraham has granted an injunction staying proceedings pending the appeal of the defendants from Judge Bar-mard's order appointing Mr. Osgood receiver. This puts a stop to the collection of the proceeds of new stock, and temporarity suspends all the powers of Mr. Osgood as receiver.

Before Gideon J. Tucker.

obate, viz:—Wills of John Carlin, Isaac Guenther, cob Le Roy, Samuel Fox Johnston, Daniel H. Cur-Conrad Fleischauer, Sarah Hayward, John S. inston, Ira Campbell, Maria Van Zandt, Eliza beth S. Heitman, Franz Breton. Letters of administration granted in following mentioned estates, viz:—
Frank Mihoff, Christopher B. Monell, Mary E. Gamble, Wm. Bryant, Samuel Schaffner, Fritz Miller, Alvin S. Miller, David Bowne, Ann Hittler, John Henry Strocker, Regina Solinger, Julia Kinstte, William Hoffman, James Beneille, Josiah B. Hammond, Hester Valentine, Mary Carr, James Kenney, Wm. J. Williams, Augustus H. Mansfield, Samuel Reid, Elias Adler, Charles S. Warren, Margaretha Opper, Wyman, Bucktepher Hills, Jr., Edmund Green, Wm. H. Lingo, John Whey, Elizabeth Brandt. The following named were appointed guardians, viz:—Beniah A. Withers, guardian of Amy Van Allen Anderson; Julius Korsetberg, of Abraham S. Noralinger; Bridget Carney, of Wilfiam and James Weich; Sarah M. Safford, of George M. Safford; Robert P. Getty, of John J. Duffy; Joseph Smith, of Samuel and Mary J. Small; Mary L. White, of Charlotte E. and Mark W. White; John Keeler, of Charlotte E. and Harriet L. Keeler. eth S. Heitman, Franz Breton. Letters of administra-

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

even o'clock yesterday morning Jan McSorley, a young man sixteen years of age, bank and Seymour, No. 436 Broome street, and se-creted beneath the folds of his coat a piece of silk plush valued at \$100, with which he attempted to escape. McSarley reached the front door in safety, but there he was intercepted by Thomas Hennessy, who asked the suspicious character where he had been and what he had under his coat. McSorley made no reply, but dropping his plunder attempted to escape, when Hennessy followed in pursuit and overtook him. McSorley turned upon and struck his pursuer, partially knocking him down, but a struggle followed, in which the reputed their came off second best. During the confest officer Rusteed, of the Yorkville Police Court, who was passing rea up and arrested the youthful delinquent, whom is excerted before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs. On he proper complaint McSorley was committed for true in default of ball. He is a native of this city, and lives at 104 East Broadway.

Bazaars and Giff Jewelry Establishments.—

BAZAARS AND GIFT JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENTS .-Many are the verdant countrymen who almost weekly are "ropea" into the bazaars and gift jewelry shops on West, Washington and other streets, and there swindled out of their money, and in almost every instance the guilty parties escape, for the reason that there seems to be no law to reach the case. Testerday morning Thomas McCoy, an emigrant, was decoyed into one of these shops in West street, near Battery piace, before leaving which he was minus \$24 and had nothing to show for his money. Subsequently officer Corfee, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, arrested Matthew Gray on the charge of obtaining the money from McCoy, and he was taken before Justice Hogan. During the examination that followed Gray charged that his arrest was the result of spite on the part of the officer because he (Gray) would not pay him money; that he had frequently paid that officer and other policemen money for allowing him to prosecute his business unmolested. The officer indignantly denied the prisoner's allegations in every particular, and as the accused equivocated in answering questions his statement was deemed doubtful, to say the least. Gray returned the money alleged to have been obtained from McCoy, and was discharged from custody.

An Emigrant Swindled by a Confidence Man. every instance the guilty parties escape, for th

AN EMIGRANT SWINDLED BY A CONFIDENCE MAN.-On Thursday last James Pratt, an emigrant, left Cas-tie Garden and went aboard one of the Troy boats to make arrangements to go up the river. As he was leaving the boat Pratt was met by James Edwards. seaving the boat Pratt was met by James Edwards, who said he also was going to Troy with three horses, and proposed to give the emigrant \$12 to take care of the horses until they reached their destination. The offer was accepted, after which Pratt and Edwards took a walk and met a third party, with whom Edwards entered into conversation about money matters. Edwards kaving the confidence of Pratt asked him for a loan, and the latter gave him all the money he had (\$9), for which he received two spurious coins purporting to be gold pieces, which Edwards said were worth more than the \$9. The two men then gave Pratt the slip, and yesterlay officer Cowan, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, arrested Edwards, and Justice Hogan committed him for examination.

before the presiding magistrate at the Jefferson Mar-het Police Court yesterday, on the charge of stealing s gold watch, valued at \$75, from Dr. David Holton The youngster's previous history is somewhat event-ful. Both his parents are dead. Shortly after their fal. Both his parents are dead. Shortly after their death he was placed by some friends in the Juvenile Asylum, from which place he was sent out West and provided with a home in a farmer's 'family in lilinois. Western life evidently did not suit this precocious youth, and he accordingly decided upon leaving his Western home and coming to the more congenial clime of New York. He left the farmhouse and travelled on foot until he reached a railroad station; he there prevailed upon the conductor to give him a ride; after arriving at the next depot he got out and again footed it. Thus progressing, sometimes on foot, either times on the cars, the young traveller arrived at the confines of Lake Erie, and by promising to work and assist the steward he secured a passage across the lake. Again he started on his tramp and arrived in this city only a short time since. He was taken into the service of

Dr. Holton only a short time after his arrival here, and the next prank of Arthur Eugene was the taking of his employer's gold watch. His old love for travel came again back to him with full force, and, having possessed himself of the chronometer, he put of for Portchester. When he arrived in that enterprising little town he placed the watch in the safekeeping of a man, and thus secured a night's lodging. During his stay in this place he is said to have broken into a store owned by a Mr. Shaw and stolen therefrom \$12 in pennies. In this act, according to his own account, he was assisted by some unknown man. He was arrested by detectives Irwin and Vanghan and was yesterday brought before Justice Ledwith, who sent him to the Juvenile Asylum, where he may mead his ways, become a good boy, and in time become a respectable citizen.

A Showman in Trousle.—A man named Percit Barly, who claims to be a performer without a place

A SHOWMAN IN TROUBLE.—A man named Percil Barly, who claims to be a performer without a place to perform in, was arrested and brought before the magistrate at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of false pretences. It is charged against the showman by George N. Wemulter, of No. 122 Varick street, that on the 24th of November last he called at his establishment and obtained an overcoat worth \$50, for which he gave in payment a check on the National City Bank purporting to have been drawn by J. Tyler & Co. The check, owing to the representations alleged to have been made by the accused of its validity, was accepted in payment; but when the tailor presented it for payment he was informed that it was useless, no such party as Tyler & Co. having an account there. The victim then determined to have Barly cut down, and convince him that if he could play his tricks upon the stage that he could not play any such pranks upon a Varick street tailor. The accused was arrested, and was yesterday brought before Justice Ledwith, who committed him in default of \$1,000 bail.

Alleged Larceny of Clothing.—Officer Crit-

ALLEGED LARCENT OF CLOTHING .- Officer Crittenden, of the Eighth precinct, arrested a woman

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

St. Francis Hospital.—The first annual report of the St. Francis Hospital has just been issued. It shows that the institution is in a flourishing condition, and that the poor sick who are commended to the care of the officials are well attended to, and that gratuitously. A number of of persons out of employment, as well as persons unable to work, amounting to the number of one hundred and seventy, daily partake of a frugal meal which is furnished them to still the cravings of hunger. The friends of the sick are allowed to visit them twice a week—viz., on Tuesdays and Sundays, between the hours of three and five o'clock. The total number admitted during the past year was five hundred and ninety-two, of whom eighty-eight died and the remainder, four hundred and twenty-three, were discharged.

AID FOR THE CRETANS.—Yesterday the Greek Re-

AID FOR THE CRETANS .- Yesterday the Greek Re lief Committee, of this city, in conjunction with that COMMISSIONER OF PILOTS.—Captain Ambrose Snow

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The obsequies of Lieutenant Edward C. Gabaudan, of the United States Marine

Corps, took place yesterday, from St. Luke's church. The funeral was numerously attended by the relatives and friends of the family and officers of the navy and Marine Corps.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in this

city for the week past was 480-68 more than the pre-

MORGUE.—The body of an unknown man, supposed to be Richard Kennifick, aged about twenty-ninto be Richard Kennifick, aged about twenty-nine years, five feet, seven inches high, black hair, gray yeyes, back beard, about three weeks' growth; had on brown frock coat, light mixed pants, plaid shirt, gray knit undershirt and drawers, black cioth cap, blue woollen socks and laced shoes; tattoed on right arm R. K.; star fattoed on right shoulder, was taken from Believue Hospital to the Morgue to await the identification of the friends of deceased.

THE STEAMSHIP JAPAN-This steamship, a sister THE STEAMSHIP JAPAN—This steamship, a sister vessel to several of the productions of Mr. Henry Stears, for the line between San Francisco and China, owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, went upon a trial trip yesterday; but the company feeling that those alone that were stockholders should be on board, thus precluding the representatives of the press, is a sufficient apology for the non-appearance of the results of the trip.

BOULD MAYIMUM DOLLARS IN CINCULATION

BOGUS MAXIMILIAN DOLLARS IN CIRCULATION. recent discovery that Maximilian Mexican dollarsabout 100,000 of which were coined while that prince (whose image and superscription they bear) was Emperor of Mexico—are being extensively counterfeited and thrown upon the market by private individuals, who, it is presumed, came temporarily into possession of the original dies during the dark days of the Mexican empire. This, however, is doubted by some, who think that what appears to be an extra coinage is simply a well executed counterfeit. It has been pretty well ascertained that there are in circulation nearly half a million more pieces than were coined by the Mexican government. The bogus dollars are nearly up to the standard weight, and in every respect closely resemble the genuine. The object of their circulation is of course the profit derived from a heavy alloy of the silver, which experts cannot detect by the eye, under about five per cent. To this is added the margin for profit derived by the government from the original coinage, which was considerable. Large numbers of these pieces are bought and kept as souvenirs of Maximilian, and it is not unlikely the about 100,000 of which were coined while that princ souvenirs of Maximilian, and it is not unlikely the bogus coin was originally intended to supply this demand. Altogether about twenty per cent is made by the operation. It seems that the sale of the pieces does not some within the pale of the law against counterfeiting, as Maximilian's government was never recognized by the United States, and consequently his coins have no standard legal value. As they cannot be easily detected except by an assayer, and as their value is not fictitious, they may be considered rather dangerous to speculate in.

DIED SUDDENLY.—A man named Luke Maguire, a sainter by occurration and set discovery.

painter by occupation, and residing at No. 380 Third avenue, died suddenly at his residence yesterday afternoon on returning from work. The coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

In accordance with a resolution lately adopted by the Common Council the chamber and offices allotted to the Board of Aldermen are now being refitted, painted and frescoed, so that the Board was obliged to held its meeting yesterday afternoon in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors. At the meeting a large amount of routine business was transacted, such as ordering the laying of gas mains and paving and flagging of up-town streets. A message was reserved from the Meyor containing a veto of the resolution ordering the paving of Cortlandt street with Nicolson pavement, and was laid over under the rule. A request from the Nassau-Boat Club for permission to build a boat house at the pier foot of Thirty-fourth street, North river, was presented, read and laid over. The resolution directing the laying of the Nicolson pavement in Twenty-third street, between Third and Tenth avenues, was called up. On being put to the vote it was lost, then reconsidered and laid over. Resolutions were called up and adopted directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to advertise for bids for the paving with wooden pavement of Twenty-first street, from Second to Madison avenue and from Fifth svenue to the North river; Twenty-first street, from Second avenue to North river; and Lexington avenue, from Twenty-first to Thirty-fourth street. The Board then adjourned to meet on Monday at two P. M. painted and frescoed, so that the Board was oblige

Second Avenue Railroad Company-More Nicolson Pavement.

The Board met yesterday afternoon—the President

in the chair.

The Committee on Railroads presented a report The Committee on Railroads presented a report and resolutions in favour of not repealing certain resolutions granting the Second Avenue Railroad Company the privilege to construct turnouts and switches in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between First and Third avenues. The Board ratified the action of the committee. A resolution was adopted directing that the Nicolson pavement be laid in Fourth avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third street.

The Board adjourned till Monday at two o'clock.

But one sale of real estate occurred yesterday at

But one sale of real estate occurred yesterday at the auction mart, Saturday being generally regarded as a day set apart exclusively for the sale of stocks. Subjoined are the particulars:—

By Joseph M'GUIRE.

A four story basement and cellar brown stone house, 25x50, on the south side of Thirty-first street, five hundred feet west of Fifth avenue, containing all the modern improvements. Size of lot, 25x95. Purchased by J. B. Deyforth for \$41,000.

A Parricide.—On Sunday morning last, in Jefferson township, Cole county, Ohio, a farmer named Jacob Mantel, was killed by his eldest son, Joseph, a young man about thirty years of age. The son's story is, that in a quarrel with his father the latter struck his father once with a fire shovel, in sef-defence. Upon examination of the father's head, however, it was discovered that the skull was fractured in three different places, either one being sufficient to cause death. The parricide is now in jail. He has a wife and five children. His father left a second wife and two children. The murderer was the son of his father's first wife.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Civil Rights in the South—Important Letter from Major General Hancock.

Headquarters, Fifth Military District.)

New Orleans, La., March 9, 1858.
To his Excellence E. M. Pease, Governor of Texas:—Sir.—Your communication of the 17th January last was received in due course of mail (the 27th January), but not until it had been widely circulated by the newspaper press. To such a letter, written and published for manifest purposes, it has been my intention to reply as soon as leisure from more important business would permit.

Your statement that the act of Congress "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," declares that whatever government existed in Texas was provisional; that peace and order should be enforced; that Texas should be part of the Fifth Military District and subject to military power; that the President should appoint an officer to command in said district, and detail a force to protect the rights of person and property, suppress insurrection and violence and punish offenders, either by military commission or through the action of local civil tribunais, as in his own judgment might seem best, will not be disputed. One need only read the act to perceive it contains such provisions. But how all this is supposed to have made it my duty to order the military commission requested, you have entirely failed to show. The power to do a thing, if shown, and the propriety of doing it, are often very different matters. You observe you are at a loss to understand how a government without representation in Congress, or a milital force, and subject to military power, can be said to be in the full exercise of all its proper powers. You do not reflect that this government, created or permitted by Congress, has all its proper powers, which the act intends, and may fully exercise them accordingly, if you think it ought to have more powers, should be allowed to send members to Congress, wield a milital force, and possess yet other powers, your complaint is not to be preferred against me, but a

allowed to send members to Congress, wield a militia force, and possess yet other powers, your complaint is not to be preferred against me, but against Congress, who made it what it is.

As respects the issue between us, any question as to what Congress ought to have done has no pertinence. You admit the act of Congress authorizes me to try an odender by military commission, or allow the local civil tribunals to try, as I shall deem best; and you cannot deny the act expressly recognizes such local civil tribunals as legal authorities for the purpose specified. When you contend there are no legal local tribunals for any purpose in Texas, you must either deny the plan reading of the act of Congress or the power of Congress to pass the act.

You next remark that you dissent from my declaration "that the country (Texas) is in a state of profound peace," and proceed to state the grounds of your dissent. They appeared to me not a little extraordinary. I quote your words:—"It is true there no longer exists here (Texas) any organized resistance to the authority of the United States." "But a large majority of the white population, who participated in the late rebellion, are embittered against the government, and yield to it an unwilling obedience." Nevertheless, you concede they do yield it obedience. You proceed:—"None of this class have any affection for the government, and very few any respect for it. They regard the legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction as unconstitutional and hostile to their interests, and consider the government now existing here under the authority of the United States as a usurpation on their late siaves and the disfranchisement of a portion of their late siaves and the disfranchisement of a portion of their own class as an act of insult and oppression."

tion of their own class as an act of insult and oppression."

And this is all you have to present for proof that war and not peace prevails in Texas, and heace it becomes my duty (so you suppose) to set aside the local civil tribunals and enforce the penal code against citizens by means of military commissions. My dear sir, i am not a lawyer, nor has it been my business, as it may have been yours, to study the philosophy of statecraft and politics. But I may lay claim, after an experience of more than half a lifetime, to some poor knowledge of men and some appreciation of what is necessary to social order and happiness. And for the future of our common country I could devoutly wish that no great number of our people have yet fallen in with the views you appear to entertain. Woe be to us whenever it shall come to pass that the power of the magistrate, civil or military, is permitted to deal with the mere opinions or feelings of the people.

I have ocen accustoment to believe that sentiments of respect or disrespect, and feelings of affection, love or hatred, so long as not developed into acts in violation of law, were matters wholly beyond the punitory power of human tribunals.

I will maintain that the entire freedom of thought and speech however a configurable his highly and speech however a configurable his highly and speech however a configurable his highly and speech however a configurable highly and speech however a configurable highly and speech however a configurable highly and speech highly

and speech, however acrimoniously indulged, is consistent with the noblest aspirations of man and the happlest condition of his race.

When a boy I remember to have read a speech of Lord Chatham delivered in Parliament. It was during our Revolutionary War, and related to the policy of employing the savages on the side of Britain. You may be more familiar with the speech than I am. If I am not greatly mistaken, his lordship denounced the British government—his government—in terms of urmeasured bitterness. He characterized its policy as revoiting to every sentiment of humanity and religion; proclaimed it covered with disgrace and vented his eternal abhorrence of it and its measures. It may, I think, be safely asserted that a majority of the British nation concurred in the views of Lord Chatham. But whoever supposed that profound peace was not existing in that kingdom, or that government had any authority to question the absolute right of the opposition to express their objection to the propriety of the King's measures in any words, or to any extent they pleased? It would be difficult to show that the opponents of government in the days of the elder Adams, or Jefferson, or Jackson, exhibited for it either "affection" or "respect." You are conversant with the history of our past parties and political struggles touching legislation on allenage, sellition, the embargo, national banks, our wars with England and Mexico, and cannot be ignorant of the fact, that for one party to assert that law or system of legislation is unconstitutional, oppressive and usurpative is not a new thing in the united States. That that for one party to assert that law or system of legislation is unconstitutional, oppressive and usurpa-tive is not a new thing in the united States. That the people of Texas consider acts of Congress uncon-stitutional, oppressive or insulting to them is of no consequence to the matter in hand. The President of the United States has announced his opin-ion that these acts of Congress are unconsti-tutional. The Supreme Court, as you are aware.

Affirm.

If you deem them constitutional laws, and beneficia to the country, you not only have the right to publish your opinions, but it might be your bounden duty as a citizen to do so. Not less is the privilege and duty of any and every eltizen, wherever residing, to publish his opinion freely and fearlessly on this and every question which he thinks concerns his interest. This is merely in accordance with the principles of our free government, and neither you nor I would wish to live under any other. It is time now, at the end of almost two years from the close of the war, we should begin to recollect what manner of people we are; to tolerate again, free, popular discussion and extend some forbedrance and consideration to opposing views. The maxims that in all intellectual contests truth is mighty and must preval, and that error is harmless when reason is left free to combat it, are not only sound, but saintary. It is a poor compliment to the merits of such a cause that its advocates would shence opposition by force, and generally those only who are in the wrong will resort to this ungenerous means. I am confident you will not commit your serious judgment to the proposition to form, any amount of discussion or any sort of opinions, however unwise in your judgment, or any assertion or jeeling, however resentiul or bitter, not resulting in the breach of law, can furnish justification for your denial that profound peace exists in Texas. You might as well deny that profound peace exists in Texas. You might as well deny that profound peace exists in Texas. You might as well deny that profound peace exists in Texas. You might as well deny that profound peace exists in Texas. You might as well deny that profound peace exists in Texas. You might as well deny that profound peace exists in the House of Representatives or the Senate, at Washington, or in the Supreme Court, where all these questions, or that profound peace exists in Texas. You may be a supplied to the profound peace exists in Texas in New York Pennish

nor are hostile to the United States, nor countenance crimes nor favor injustice. On them, as on a foundation of rock, reposes almost the entire superstructure of social order in these two States. Annul this code of local laws, and there would be no longer any rights either of persons or property here. Abolish the local civil tribunals made to execute them, and you would virtually annul the laws, except in reference to the very few cases cognizable in the federal courts. Let us for a moment suppose the whole local eight code annulled, and that I am iest, as commander of the Flifth Military District, the sole fountain of law and justice. This is the position in which you would place me.

I am now to protect all rights and redress all wrongs. How is it possible for me to do it? Innumerable questions arise, of which I am not only ignorant, but to the solution of which a military court is entirely unfitted. One would establish a will; another a deed; or the question is one of succession, or partnership, or descent or trust; a suit of ejectment or claim to chattels; or the application may relate to robbery, theft, arson, or murder. How am I to take the first step in any such matter? If I turn to the acts of Congress, I find nothing on the subject. I dare not open the authors on the local code, for it has ceased to exist.

And you tell me that in this perplexing condition I am to furnish, by dint of my own hasty and crude judgment, the legislation demanded by the vast and manifold interests of the people! I repeat, sir, that you, and not Congress, are responsible for the monstrous suggestion that there are no local laws or institutions here to be respected by me, outside the acts of Congress. I say, unhesitatingly, If it were possible that Congress should pass an act abolishing the local codes for Louisiana and Texas—which I do not believe—and it should fall to my lot to supply their places with something of my own, I do not see how I could do

should plass an act abolishing the local codes for Louisiana and Texas—which I do not believe—and it should fall to my lot to supply their places with something of my own, I do not see how 4 could do better than follow the laws in force here prior to the rebellion, excepting whatever therein shall relate to slavery. Power may destroy the forms but not the principles of justice; these will live in spite even of the sword. History tells us that the Roman pandects were lost for a long period among the rubbish that war and revolution had neaped upon them, but at length were dug out of the ruins—again to be regarded as a priceless treasure.

You are pleased to state that "since the publication of (my) General Orders No. 40, there has been a perceptible increase of crime, and manifestation of hostile feeling towards the government and its supporters," and adds that it is "an unpleasant duty to give such a recital of the condition of the country."

supporters," and adds that it is "an unpleasant duty to give such a recital of the condition of the country."

You will permit me to say that I deem it impossible the first of these statements can be true, and that I do very greatly doubt the correctness of the second. General orders No. 40 was issued at New Orleans, November 29, 1867, and your letter was dated January 17, 1868. Allowing time for Order No. 40 to reach Texas and become generally known, some additional time must have elapsed before its effect would be manifested, and a yet further time must transpire before you would be able to collect the evidence of what you term "the condition of the country;" and yet, after all this, you would have to make the necessary investigations to ascertain if Order No. 40, or something, else, was the cause. The time, therefore, remaining to enable you, before the 17th of January, 1868, to reach a satisfactory conclusion on so delicate and nice a question, must have been very short. How you proceeded—whether you investigated yourself or through third persons, and, if so, who they were, what their competency and fairness, on what evidence you rested your conclusion—or whether you ascertained any facts at all, are points upon which your letter so discreetly omits all mention that I may well be excused for not relying implicitly upon it; nor is my difficulty diminished by the fact that in another part of your letter you state that ever since the close of the war a very large portion of the people have had no affection for the government, but bitterness of feeling only. Had the duty of publishing and circulating through the country, long before it reached me, your statement that the action of the District Commander was increasing crime and hostile feeling against the government been less painful to your sensibilities, it might possibly have occurred to you to furnish something on the subject in addition to your bare assertion.

But what Was Order No. 40 and how could it have the effect you attribute to it? It sets forth th

been in command of the Fifth District when the whole military force in my hands has not been ready to support the civil authorities of Texas in the execution of the laws. And I am unwilling to believe that they would refuse to call for aid if they needed it. There are some considerations which, it seems to me, should cause you to hesitate before indulging in wholesale censures against the civil authorities of Texas. You are yourself the chief of those authorities; not elected by the people, but created by the military. Not long after you had thus come into office all the judges of the Supreme Court of Texas—five in number—were removed from office and new appointments made; twelve of the seventeen district judges were removed, and others appointed, County officers, more or less, in seventy-five out of one hundred and twenty-eight counties, were removed and others appointed in their places. It is fair to conclude that the executive and judicial civil functionaries in Texas are the persons whom you desired to fill the offices. It is proper to mention, also, that none but registered citizens, and only those who could take the test oath, have been allowed to serve as jurons during your administration. Now, it is against this

and judicial evil functionaries in Peaus are ine persons whom you desired to fill the offices. It is proper to mention, also, that none but registered citizens, and only those who could take the test oath, have been allowed to serve as jurons during your administration. Now, it is against this local government, created by military power prior to my coming here, and so composed of your personal and political friends, that you have preferred the most grievous compiains. It is of them that you have asserted they will not an ext ofenders, will not maintain justice; will not arrest ofenders, will not maintain justice; will not arrest ofenders, will not punsis crimes; and that out of one hundred homicides committed in the last twelve months not over ten arrests have been made; and by means of such gross disregard of duty you declare that neither property nor life is safe in Texas.

Certainly you could have said nothing more to the discredit of the officials who are now in office. If the fact be as you aliege a mystery is presented for which I can imagine no explanation. Why is it that your political iriends, backed up and sustained by the whole military power of the United States in this district, should be unwilling to enforce the laws against that part of the population lately in rebellion and whom you represent as the offenders? In all the history of these troubles I have never seen or heard before of such a fact. I repeat, if the fact be so it is a profound mystery, utterly surpassing my comprehension. I am constrained to decaare that I believe you are in very great error as to facts. On careful examination at the proper source I find that at the date of your letter four cases only of homicides had been reported to these headquarters as having occurred since November 29, 1807, the date of order No. 40, and these cases were ordered to be tried or investigated as soon as the reports were received. However, the fact of the one hundred homicides may still be correct, as stated by you. The Freedmen's Hureau in Texas r

W. S. HANCOCK, Major General commanding.

THE SCITUATE BANK ROBBERY.—The Providence Press of March 26, says that no clue has been obtained to the perpetration of the audacious robbery of the Scituate Hank. Suspicions attach to various parties, probably truly, but the circumstances are not sufficient to warrant steps to bring the supposed culprits before the tribunals of justice. It is known that a house in South Providence, a short distance from the stables of the Union Horse Railroad Company, has been occupied by known thieves, pick-pockets and cracksmen, who for most of the winter nave been off and on. Among these men was the notorious Bob Lucas, and recently one Jack Hartley has been known to be of the party. The house was searched on Wednesday, but nothing was found more than usual. It was tenantiess, all the regular occupants having gone to Boston, doubtiess to share the plunder received Wednesday morning at Scituate.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Progress of Religion in the United States States may be gathered from the following tabular ent of the number of churches, exclusive of Roman Catholic, dedicated and organized during the past three months. There are, no doubt, a number of churches organized or dedicated concerning which

we have received no information, and, of course, are not included in this table:—

pleted and duly dedicated.

The dedication of six Baptist church edifices is reported; one in White Pigeon, Mich., and another in Corning City, Nebraska. At the recent dedication of a third and larger one in Webster, Mass., Dr. Hague preached the sermon. The First Baptist church of Harlem, N. Y., having to consecrated their new chapel, lately complete at a cost of \$17,000. At Westford, Wis., and North field, Minn., houses of worship have also been dedicated.

at a cost of \$17,000. At Westford, Wis., and North-field, Minn., houses of worship have also been dedicated.

New Congregational houses of worship have been lately consecrated in Turner, Ill.; Pleasant Hill, Mo., and Oxford and McGreggor, lowa.

The Lutheran Observer says:—"Among the most pleasant of our duties during the last few months has been the privilege of announcing the erection and consecration of so many General Synod Lutheran churches. Others have been begun and are fast approaching completion. Among these is one in course of erection at Minon, Pa." A small Lutheran church was lately consecrated in Dixon, Ill.

The Churchman mentions the erection of the following Episcopal churches in the dlocese of Ohlo:—A new and beautiful church has been erected by the congregation of the church of the Advent, Cincinnatt, during the last year. A new church for St. James' parish is to be commenced this spring. Work will be resumed on Trinity church, Columbus, in a few weeks, and the edifice, of free stone, will be completed before Christmas. The chapel is finished, and the congregation are worshiping there. A new church has recently been erected in Cliffon, at a cost of about \$55,000. It is, in the main, of the early English style of architecture, cruciform, and its freestone spire is surmounted with a stone cross. A parish, called Grace church, was organized at Colege Hill about two years ago. It has creected a brick church upon a very eligible lot of ground at the cost of about \$12,000, and no debts have been incurred. The parish of Christ church in Glendale has built a chapel and proposes to erect soon a tasteful church.

\$12,000, and no decay to the control of Christ church in Giendale has built in chapel and proposes to erect soon a tasteful church. Churchis Recently Organized since our last report. Nine of this number are Congregational societies. A church of seventeen members at South Pass, Ill., and one of fifteen members at Blandinville, in the same State, have lately been organized. Thirty Christians of a Welsh colony in Dawn, Mo., have united to form a Congregationa church. In Iowa last month two churches wer formally constituted at Kellog and Prairie City, and another at Smyrna, Mich. In Minnesota a council of mine Congregational churches organized two societies of that order at Beaver and Highland. Rev.

A. Reed, agent of the Home Missionary Societies at the same state.

A New Version of the Bible.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, March 26, states that Prof. H. B. Hackett, of the Baptist theostates that Prof. H. B. Hackett, of the Baptist theological institution at Newton, has resigned his position there in order to go to New York to revise the Old Testament, under the auspices of the American Bible Union. The final revision of the New Testament was published by the Union about a year ago, and now the Old Testament is to come for revision under the critical eye of a scholar made competent by learning and taste. Prof. Noyes, of Cambridge, is expecting to put to press in the course of the summer his translation of the New Testament, to be placed by the side of his well known and much esteemed translations of the prophetical and practical portions of the Old Testament. Prof. Noyes has a high reputation as a Hebrew scholar, and is equally at home in the Greek language.

A Preaching Nobleman.

an impression in some circles. Besides his evening chapeis, he has been addressing a fashionable assembly once a week in the elegant drawing-room of Lady Cowper, where seventy or eighty people meet to hear him. At the close he invites those who wish to have religious conversation to remain for that purpose, when he gives them personal instruction in the way of life. This remarkable young English nobleman is the grandson of the Hon. Admiral Waldegrave, who was raised to the peerage of England in 1500, though he was then a scion of a still older family of the nobility. Lord Radstock himself is not much over thirty years of age, and having become deeply interested in religious things he has been identified with the Plymouth bretiren, a people who do not recognize the need of any ordained ministry—every Christian, in their view, being called to preach according to his gifts and opportunity. Lord Radstock has gifts, and the graces of an earnest, spiritual, devoted Christian. Had he been born in humble life he might have become a first rate preacher. As it is, in spite of the disadvantages of high birth and culture, he is an interesting speaker, and the deep sincerity of his heart and manner carries his audience with him. In many parts of England he has enjoyed great revivals of religion, with multitudes of conversions, and his labors are sought widely. But he prefers to work in neglected localities, and mainly among the poor and address them in their own language if it is one that he can speak, or by an interpreter if he cannot. And the direct, simple and affectionate manner in which he offers the Gospel to the multitude commends it to their acceptance, and much good is done in the name of the Lord Jesus. Thathe will be equally successful with the "ladies in elegant morning toilets," who throng the saton of Lady Cowper, on avenue Friedland, in Paris, we have some doubts. It is true that "not many nobles are called," and the preacher himself is one of them; and as the grace of God is not limited, we may hope that the fashionable world of the gayest city in the world chapels, he has been addressing a fashionable assem bly once a week in the elegant drawing-room of Lady

THE ADMONITION TO REV. S. H. TYNG, JR. The Protestant Churchman, organ of the evangel cal party in the Episcopal Church in this city and vicinity, makes the following declaration of senti-

result. The stand will suppose that it is, in any sense, unprepared for or intimidated by this result in the horal suppose that it is, in any sense, unprepared for or intimidated by this result. The stand which it has taken has been taken deliberately, conscientiously and prayerfully, and that stand will, at all hazards, be maintained. Humiliated as we are with shame at the attitude in which our church is now compelled for the time to stand, we counsel consistent agitation of the subject with a view to relief at the next general convention. In this crisis we should be calm, but firm, and our words those of discretion and charity. With abiding and unalterable faith in the rectifude of our principles we are confident even now, yes, more confident in than ever, of their triumph. The conflict is to be waged in the ecclesiastical body with which we are connected. There is to be no secession, but we claim it as our right, in dutiful submission to authority, when it does not contravene imperative demands of conscience, to be and to act as the liberal branch of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

ISRAELITES ON SUPPERANCE.

The Jewish Messenger is thoroughly indignant at the Presbyterian Observer for the comments of the latter upon the arrests made by the police of Hebrews for wearing masks in public while-celebrating their festival of Purim. It says:—"We tell this writer of the Observer that the Jew is no longer on sufferance. He is in every respect the peer of the Christian. If he has to battle against prejudice fostered by igno-rance and fanaticism, it is a little too severe on him to be measuring steel with foemen unworthy

of his notice, yet he must defend him when assailed and cannot always main of opinion who, like Mr. Becker, harp upon worn ou similes of "Jewish old clothes dealers." and, like th inquisitors of old, delight in annoying and persecut ing the descendants of Abraham. But the Jew is na longer powerless. He has fought his way upward in pite of centuries of oppression and degradation. ing the descendants of Abraham. But the 3eW is in longer powerless. He has fought his way upward in spite of centuries of oppression and degradation and martyrdom, and, preserving his purity of faith, has still to defend that banner, and will earnestly and boldly advance it in its proud beauty, undismayed, not discouraged, by all the prejudice and hostility that envy, malice and fanaticism may create and sustain. Newspapers and politicians may endeavor to keep alive the spirit of antagonism and persecution, but the Jew is not disposed to surrender at this late day. And if in educating the world he is compelied to expose the Ignorance, lilibierality and fanaticism of those who pretend to form public opinion, he cannot decline the contest he has the power to meet successfully."

The corner stone of the synagogue now building in West Forty-fourth street will be formally laid on Thursday next at three P. M. The Rev. S. M. Isaacs will deliver the address, and Rev. H. Phillips, with the choir of the Broadway synagogue, will assist in the ceremonies.

the choir of the Broadway synagogue, will assist in the ceremonies.

According to recent statistics the total number of Jews in the world is 7,000,000, one-half of whom live in Europe. In Russia the Jewish population is 1,220,000; in Austria, 853,000; in Prussia, 284,000; and in Germany, 192,000. A Frankfort-on-the-Main every sixteenth inhabitant is a Jew, and in the whole of Prussia every seventy-third. There are fewer Jews in Saxony than in any other part of Germany. In Sweden and Norway the proportion of Jews to the rest of the inhabitants is about one to 6,000. In France, England and Belgium, where the Jews are under no disabilities, they are less numerous than in countries where they have not yet been placed on an equality with the believers in other creeds.

Methodist.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Vermont will be held at Swanton Thursday, April 9, Bishop Ames presiding.

Presbyterian.

Pastors, elders and laymen from all the churches of Northern New Jersey, of every branch of the

of Northern New Jersey, of every branch of the Presbyterian family, including the Reformed, will meet in convention in the First Presbyterian church of Morristown on Tuesday, March 31, at ten o'clock A. M., for prayer, conference and such action as may seem advisable concerning Presbyterian union.

In Belfast, Ireland, there is a society whose object is to take care of the orphans of ministers and others connected with the Presbyterian Church. The total income of the society for the year 1867 was over \$20,000; the number of applicants for the benefits of the society was 320, of which number 270 were accepted. Forty of those accepted had jost bota parents and the others had lost their fathers. Dr. Whiterforce Arnold was the father of the society; Rev. William Johnston is the secretory, to whose energy and zeat the success of the enterprise was in a large measure due.

COMPOSITION OF THE SACRED COLLEGE. It appears from the Annuaire Pontifical (Directory), just published, that the Sacred College, in its complete form, consists of six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests and sixteen cardinal deacons. There are at the present moment twenty-one hats vacant, of which two have already been conferred in petto by Plus IX. Of the forty-nine cardinals existing, twelve were named by Gregory XVI., and the others by the present Pope, under whose reign eighty-four members of the Sacred College have died. Monseigneur Bonaparte will be the youngest of the Cardinals. The oldest member, even after the Consistory, will be the Archbisaop of Toledo, who is in his eighty-seventh year. The senior of the body has been cardinal for the last thirty-six years. There are in the Catholic Ohurch 855 parinarchal archepiscopal and episcopal sees effective, and 220 prelates with sees in partitions injudetium. The countries where the hierarchy is not regularly established comprise 113 vicariâts, five delegations and 22 prefectures, administered by missionary prelates. The Italian peninsula contains 255 dioceses and counts nearly one-half of the cardinals. The New Bonaparte Cardinals. The New Bonaparte Cardinals.

nearly one-half of the cardinals.—PERHAPS THE NEW BONAPARTE CARDINAL—PERHAPS THE NEW POPS.

The London Times (March 12) has the following relative to the new Bonaparte cardinal:—
A Consistory is to be held at Rome to-morrow for the creation of nine new cardinals, and, as we learn from the telegram conveying the intelligence, the hat is first to be given, "in a special and separate ceremony," to Monsignor Bonaparte, one of the Pope's Privy Chamberlains and Apostolic Prothonotary. This prelate, now forty years of age, is the head and representative of the Bonaparte Princes of Canino and Musignane, that elder branch of the Napoleon family in whose veins, since 1822, is blended the blood both of Joseph and Lucien, the first and third brothers of the founder of the imperial dynasty of France. From the rise of the second empire in 1852 to the death of this new Cardinal's eldest brother, Prince Joseph, in 1865, we find these princes set down in the genealogy of the imperial family as French princes of the blood. * * Should the course of events place a new Leo on the throne which now rests on the support of a new Charlemane. set down in the genealogy of the imperial family as French princes of the blood. * * * Should the course of events place a new Lee on the throne which now rests on the support of a new Charlemagne, the concidence might be fraught with great destinies to the civil no less than to the ecclesiastical government of the world. By the policy followed during the vicksitudes of the Papal States from the expedition to Rome in 1849 to the Convention of September, 1884, the Emperor Napoleon shows that he reads aright the history of the relations established between the empire and the Papacy by the series of Charlemagne. Charlemagne simed at insuring for the Pope a free residence in Rome, but he never dreamt of laying the foundation of the temporal power. In the same manner the Emperor Napoleon wished the Pope to acide in Rome, but he also did all h ans power to strip him of his worldly sovereignty. That this sovereignty was the bane of religious no less than civil society is one of those early convictions which the insurrectionary volunteer of 1831 has never abandoned. For the application of his theories the Emperor requires a Pope according to his own heart, and where can he find tion of his theories the Emperor requires a Popo according to his own heart, and where can he fluid him if not in a man bound to nim by the ties of kindred and gratitude, and—what is of far greater moment—a man bound by no precedents, committed to no known policy? Not a little of the power of the new Cardinal lies in his invincible tacturnity. No man in Rome or in the world ever charged the Abbé Bouaparte either with liberalism or mirramontamism. His profession of faith, if we could only get at it, is very likely Bonapartism—that kind of faithism, that reliance on a "star," which makes a Napoleon believe first in himself, then in the never-sinking, never-receding fortunes of his family.

The Fulton Street Dutch Church.

The deacons of the venerable North Dutch church, in Fulton street, have consented to open the church on Monday evenings for a union mutual singing meeting, the object of which is to cuitivate a taste for

Miscellaneous Religions Matters.

About six millions of dollars are annually paid by the Christian people of the United States in salaries to their ministers. It costs ten millions to keep the dogs who cat the crumbs from their masters' tables. The Rev. Dr. Booth, of the Mercer street church, has declined the call to the First Presbyterian church of Brooklyn.

The New York Port Society will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on Taursday evening, April 2, at Steinway Hall.

Steinway Hail.

In looking through the list of Episcopal churches in this country we find that there are 287 St. John's churches and 270 St. Paul's, while St. Cyprian, St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, St. Polycarp, St. Cornelius, St. Thaddeus, St. Columba, St. Margaret, St. Willifred, St. Sylvanus and St. Chrysostem have only one church each.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMSHIPS YESTERDAY.

The following steamships, European and coastwise, left this port yesterday:-EUROPEAN.

The City of Baltimore, of the Inman line, left pier 45 North river for Liverpool, with the United States mails, 37 cabin and 100 steerage passengers and a full cargo of cotton, grain, cheese and miscellaneous merchandise.

The Erin, of the National line, left pier 47 East; river for Liverpool, with 8 cabin and 57 steerage passengers, \$53,000 in specie and a full cargo of cotton, grain, cheese, &c.

sengers, \$55,000 in specie and a full cargo of cotton, grain, cheese, &c.

COASTWISE.

The General Grant, Cautain Hildreth, left pier No. 12 North river for New Orleans, with 10 cabin passengers and a full assorted cargo.

The George Washington, of the Cromwell line, left pier No. 9 North river for New Orleans, with 15 passengers and a fair assorted cargo.

The Huntsville, Captain Crowell, of the Black Star line, left pier No. 13 North river for Savannah, with 12 cabin passengers and a fair cargo of dry goods and provisions.

The San Jacinto, Captain Atkins, of the Empire line, left pier No. 13 North river for Savannah, with 30 cabin passengers and a full cargo of miscellaneous merchandise.

The Champion, Captain Lockwood, of the New York and Charleston Steamship Company's line, left pier No. 3 North river for Charleston, with 20 passengers and a fair cargo of four, grain and coffee.

The E. B. Souder, Captaid Libby, of the People's Mail Steamship Company's line, left pier No. 4 North river, with a complement of passengers and a full cargo of dry goods, &c.

The Valley City, Captain Price, of the Express line, left pier No. 15 East river with 5 passengers and a fair cargo of assorted merchandise.

The Coquette, of Lorillard's line, left pier No. 33 East river, for Philadelphia, with a fair cargo of miscellaneous merchandise.